

OPERATION ON ARMOUR CHILD

Congenital Hip Dislocation and
the Lorenz Method.

DONE BY MANIPULATION

Little Lolita's Life at First
Saved by the Incubator.

New York, Oct. 18.—The New York

World prints the following:
Millions of people will watch with sympathy during the next few months the outcome of a remarkable battle made by wealth and science for the life and restoration of health of pretty little Lolita Armour, the most famous incubator baby in the world, and believed to be \$250,000.

Lolita is six years old and is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago. Since the day of her birth, she has been the center of attention, brought to her aid at the command of her father, who counts no expense, extravagant if it holds out the promise of her improvement, has been enlisted in the effort to give her health and strength.

The extremely serious nature of the latest development of her affliction has led Mr. Armour to summon Prof. Adolf Lorenz and Dr. Friedrich Mueller, the former of the University of Berlin and the most skilled expert on deformities of the bones that ever lived. They have sailed for America on a journey of nearly 10,000 miles and performed an operation which, it is hoped, will make little Lolita Armour vigorous and healthy a baby as any child her age in the land. It is estimated that this one operation will cost Mr. Armour between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

This will be the second operation performed on the famous grandchild of the late Philip D. Armour.

Lolita was born in August, 1896. At her birth, the little girl was so frail and delicate that it was decided immediately that she could live only under the most favorable circumstances.

An incubator was secured, and for several weeks the baby, weighing at first less than three pounds, was cared for under the remarkable new system invented just two years before her birth for bringing prematurely born infants to a state where they can battle with the ordinary conditions of life.

In the incubator and under the extremely careful nursing that little Lolita got during these first anxious, critical weeks she began to grow and finally to thrive. Two skilled nurses were constantly in attendance.

When her full term of confinement in the strange, modern foster-mother of iron and glass was completed and the baby was pronounced able to stand the effects of the varying temperatures and atmospheric conditions of a room, she was a healthy looking child, seemingly without a flaw.

It was soon noticed, however, that she never tried to stand on her feet like other babies, but, on the contrary, screamed with pain whenever her weight was thrown on them. The doctors were puzzled, but hoped that it was merely a baby weakness that she would shortly outgrow.

When Lolita was two years old X-ray photographs were taken by the troubled physicians of her pain-racked body, and then the cause of her trouble was revealed. There was a dislocation of the bone of the legs. The femurs, or thigh-bones, fell short a considerable distance of the sockets in the pelvic bone, where they should set.

The famous surgeon, Dr. John Hilton, was called in and for six months he studied every phase of the peculiar case. At the end of that time he announced that he would perform an operation. This he did on New Year's eve two years ago. The patient was given an anesthetic and the bones were forced into perfect articulation.

Then the frail bone was incased in a mould of plaster of paris, which was to remain on for five or six months. The operation is a most delicate one. The thigh was stretched until the ball joint came into its proper place. Then all was set in the unmovable plaster.

The little patient bore the operation well and seemed to make good progress. In February X-ray photographs were again taken of the bony structure in the lower part of the body. They showed that the bones had returned to their proper positions and that the muscles were gradually becoming accustomed to the strain of the new position and were being strengthened by nature. The doctors and Mr. and Mrs. Armour were delighted and it was thought that before that summer was over Lolita would be restored to health.

The operation, however, proved disappointing, and it was soon evident that only one leg had yielded properly to the treatment.

This summer Mr. Armour went abroad in the hope of learning something more that might help him to fulfill his hope of curing the child.

In Vienna he found Prof. Lorenz, who said he believed he could effect a cure. Prof. Lorenz has treated many similar cases in Europe, and is known as the most successful surgeon in these strange cases of congenitally defective articulation in the world.

As a result of negotiations with Mr. Armour, this noted specialist and Dr. Friedrich Mueller, who is of almost equal rank as a specialist in afflictions of this nature, sailed for America.

Mrs. Armour, mother of little Lolita, was Mrs. Lolita Sheldon, a native of Sheffield, Conn., but at the time of Mr. Armour's courtship a resident of New York. She is of old Spanish stock and is a beautiful brunette of the Castilian type, with jet black hair, dark eyes and regular, almost classical features. The little Lolita promises to be strikingly like her mother, for she has her dark hair and eyes.

The marriage of Jonathan Ogden Armour and the lovely Connecticut girl was the climax of a very pretty romance. Miss Sheldon was but sixteen at the time and had been in a short time out of school. She met Mr. Armour while on a visit to friends in Chicago. It was a case of love at first sight, and three weeks after the meeting the engagement was announced. In but a few months they were married quietly at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York.

Philip D. Armour, Jr., having died before his famous father, J. Ogden was the only remaining child of the great

packer. The elder son, however, left two sons and half of the estate. Mr. Armour's estate, valued at \$40,000,000, will go to them.

Little Lolita has cost her father a generous part of his immense fortune in her five years of existence. The incubator incident at the very dawn of her life is estimated to have caused an expenditure of more than \$10,000.

All through the first years of the baby's life it had constant attendance of the best that could be secured in America. In those anxious years no less than another \$10,000 must have been spent in fees and nursing.

Then came the first operation, with its months of constant attention, and medical men say that so critical and delicate an undertaking could not have cost less than \$25,000.

Now comes the second operation, for which in fee alone, \$75,000 is said to have been practically promised to the learned German physicians.

The baby incubator was invented by Alexander Lion, a French medium man, about 1854.

Its purpose is to furnish suitable conditions for development of babies born prematurely. Under ordinary conditions these little mites soon die, for they lack vitality, their immature organisms are unable to resist the effects of atmospheric changes; they do not breathe in enough air to develop the functional activity, and the tissues of their small bones rapidly oxidize.

The incubator furnished a constant temperature and degree of moisture and the perfect rest required for the baby's health and growth.

A scientific system of feeding has been evolved, and now it is a common thing for babies born more than three months before the proper time to be brought to maturity apparently as strong and well developed as the normal infant.

An incubator that was partly successful, but which was but a crude model of the scientific apparatus in use today was used by Prof. Denue, of Bordeaux, France in 1857.

The operation which J. Ogden Armour brought Prof. Adolf Lorenz five thousand miles to perform is not a new one, but is one of the most difficult known to surgeons.

The fault to be corrected is known as congenital dislocation of the hip joint. Frequently it is a result of accident or straining at the time of birth of the child.

Congenital dislocation of the hip joint means that the head of the femur, or large bone above the knee, is loose in the acetabulum, or socket, into which it naturally fits. This fault may occur either singly or doubly.

In the case of Mr. Armour's little child both joints were originally dislocated, but an operation performed a year or two ago proved successful in the setting of one of the joints.

There are two methods pursued today in correcting congenital dislocation. One is known as the open method, the other as the closed method. The open method is that in which the knife is used and the head of the thigh bone restored to its natural place in the acetabulum, or socket, but cutting the ligament which restrains it and forcing it into position.

The Lorenz method is one of manipulation. No knife is used, the ligament is not cut, but the same result is gained by a massage of the muscles and technical manipulation which tends to cause a relaxation of the ligament and muscles and allows the head of the femur to assume its proper place in the socket of the hip bone.

After the joint has been successfully set a plaster cast is put on extending around the abdomen and down the leg to the knee, holding the leg at right angles to the body and on the same plane as the base of the spine when the child is laid flat on its back.

This plaster cast is allowed to remain untouched, usually, for about three months. Then it is removed and the leg is pulled down a little toward its natural position, when a new cast is put on. This operation, the removing of the cast and the gradual forcing of the leg into the natural position is continued for a period of six to nine months, and it is usually twelve to eighteen months from the time of the original operation in which the joint is set before the fault is regarded as entirely corrected and the child strong enough to run and play as other children do.

Just why Mr. Armour went all the way to the University of Vienna for a man to perform the second operation on his little daughter is not known, for here in New York the same operation has been successfully performed many times, and in cases parallel to that of the Armour child, in the Hospital for Children, at the present time, and every patient is well on the way to complete recovery.

Dr. Royal Whitman, of New York, performed the operations above mentioned, and has performed many in the past with a record of cures of 40 per cent of cases brought to him.

Not every case of congenital dislocation is curable, however. In many cases the head of the femur is so flattened or so deformed that it will not fit into the socket designed by nature to hold it, and consequently when set will not retain its position. Such cases are generally hopeless.

Little Miss Armour is not believed to be in this class, however.

The operation of setting a congenital dislocation is not especially painful to the patient under the new Lorenz method for the desired effect is brought about so gradually and by such easy steps that excruciating pain is avoided.

In the old method, where the knife is used and the fault is corrected by a cutting of a ligament and a suddenly applied force in placing the bone in its natural position the patient undoubtedly suffers intense pain.

FORTUNE OUT OF NOTHING.
Career of a Young Irish Woman and Her Husband.

Men have come to America with nothing, started life in poverty and won fortune with nothing but native pluck and ability.

But among women such achievements are rare indeed and that of Mary Meegan, of Jamaica, L. I., is unique.

Coming to America a poor Irish girl of fifteen years old, she worked as a servant until she was eighteen, when she married a young Irish immigrant—poor like herself. Together they reared a little family, and together they made it pay a little. At last they were able to buy a little and make it pay more.

About twenty-five years later John Meegan died. He left a large and well-paying farm and seven children.

Fifteen years later Mrs. Meegan died. She left property in Jamaica which was valued at about \$8,000.

John Meegan was an intelligent and industrious man, but his wife was the money-maker of the family. It was entirely to her foresight, her keen business sense, her instinctive knowledge of men and values that her seven heirs, all of them in humble circumstances and all but one residents of Jamaica, will have

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry.	Leave Daily.
Kansas City & Chicago Ex.	11:30 a.m.
K. C. Colorado & California Ex.	1:30 p.m.
Wellington Accommodation	3:30 p.m.
Wellington Accommodation	5:30 p.m.
K. C. and Chicago Express	7:30 p.m.
Arrives Daily.	
Panhandle Express	9:00 a.m.
Elkwood Branch Accom.	11:00 a.m.
Leave Daily.	
Panhandle Express	1:30 p.m.
Oklahoma and Texas Express	3:30 p.m.
Oklahoma Day Express	5:30 p.m.
Wellington Accommodation	7:30 p.m.
Wellington Accommodation	9:30 p.m.
Texas Express	11:30 p.m.
Elkwood Branch Express	1:30 a.m.
Daily except Sunday.	

Wichita and Western.	Arrive.
No. 47, Pratt & Kingman Passenger, except Sunday	11:00 a.m.
No. 48, Pratt & Kingman Passenger, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	1:00 p.m.
Leave Daily.	
No. 47, Kingman and Pratt Passenger, except Sunday	5:15 p.m.
No. 48, Kingman and Pratt Passenger, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	2:15 p.m.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.	Leave Daily.
WEST BOUND.	
No. 1, Texas Vested Ex.	8:30 a.m.
No. 2, Texas East Express	9:30 a.m.
No. 3, Chicago Express	10:30 a.m.
Leave Daily.	
EAST BOUND.	
No. 2, Chicago Vested Ex.	8:30 a.m.
No. 1, K. C. and Eastern Ex.	9:30 a.m.
No. 3, Daily Express Sunday	1:30 p.m.

Missouri Pacific Railway.	Leave Daily.
Conway Springs and Coffeyville	11:30 a.m.
For St. Louis	1:30 p.m.
For Kansas City & St. Louis	3:30 p.m.
Hutchinson, Lyons and Geneseo	5:30 a.m.
Geneseo, Salina, Pueblo & Denver	7:30 a.m.
For Anthony and Kiowa	9:30 a.m.
For Little Rock, Coffeyville & Conway Springs	11:30 a.m.
From Kansas City and St. Louis	1:30 p.m.
From Denver, Pueblo, Salina and Geneseo	3:30 p.m.
From Hutchinson and Geneseo	5:30 p.m.
From Anthony, Conway Springs & Little Rock, Anthony & Conway Springs	7:30 p.m.
Daily except Sunday	9:30 p.m.

Frisco System.	Leave Daily.
ST. LOUIS MAIL & SOUTHEASTERN LIMITED	1:30 p.m.
ST. LOUIS & FT. SMITH EXPRESS	10:15 p.m.
WEST BOUND.	
Kansas & Colorado Mail and Ex.	3:30 p.m.
Meteor	8:25 a.m.

The Choctaw Route.	Leave Daily.
East Bound.	
Lv. Oklahoma City	11:30 a.m.
Ar. Oklahoma City	9:30 a.m.
Lv. Oklahoma City	11:30 a.m.
Ar. El Reno	9:30 a.m.
Lv. El Reno	11:30 a.m.
Ar. Weatherford	9:30 a.m.
Lv. Weatherford	11:30 a.m.
Ar. Weatherford	9:30 a.m.
Lv. Weatherford	11:30 a.m.

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